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10/759,414	01/16/2004	Michael Parks	24998-11307	7492

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EXAMINER
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THIER, MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

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10/18/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/759,414

**Applicant(s)**

PARKS, MICHAEL

**Examiner**

Michael T. Thier

**Art Unit**

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

As for the argument that Fieldhouse does not enable a user to recharge via a single keystroke, the examiner respectfully disagrees.

Fieldhouse explains in par. 52 that, "While typically a plurality of recharge amount options 19g are presented to the user, it will be appreciated that the recharge option may be configured to cause the communications program to contact the recharge server 36 of recharge service 14 and add a predetermined recharge amount 19i to the stored-value calling account. **To save time, the predetermined recharge amount is typically added to the calling account without further user-input**, and payment for the predetermined recharge amount is billed according to information stored in a user profile on record with the recharge service." (emphasis added) Therefore, the examiner understands this to mean that although typically a plurality of recharge options are available to the user via the website when the recharge button is pressed, it is appreciated that using the recharge option may also be configured to automatically contact the recharge server and add the predetermined amount without further user-input. Thus allowing for a one-touch recharge option.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lesley (US 6188752) in view of Fieldhouse et al. (US 2002/0119767) in further view of Bagoren et al. (US 2002/0115424).

**Regarding claim 1.** Lesley teaches a method for obtaining an account balance of a wireless communication account (see abstract, and column 10 lines 10-23), said wireless communication account associated with an account identifier (column 6 lines 56-65, i.e. prepaid account number field 54, the prepaid account number is account identifier), comprising: associating a handset identifier with said wireless communication account (column 6 lines 56-65, i.e. the subscriber account number is the handset identifier, further explained in column 7 lines 5-9 as a telephone number of the communications device.); transmitting a first message to an account maintenance system (see column 9 line 45 through column 10 line 10), said first message comprising at least said handset identifier and said account identifier (see column 9 lines 45-50, i.e. the subscriber account number associated with the terminal is associated with a prepaid account number, the system uses this to locate the database record.); and a handset associated with the handset identifier obtaining said account balance by receiving a second message (column 10 lines 15-23), the second message providing an account

balance for the wireless communication account associated with said account identifier.  
(column 10 lines 22-23)

However, Lesley does not distinctly disclose the idea that the first message is transmitted in response to a user selection of a predetermined handset key.

Fieldhouse discloses a recharge system for a calling account (abstract). He discloses the idea of using a predetermined handset key, that a user can select in order to transmit a first message. (see paragraphs 44-45, where it is explained that the wireless telephone is associated with a stored-value account (such as a pre-paid account), and that when the users account is low the user can press selector 21, which is predetermined to connect to the recharge service and initiate a recharge transaction, i.e. sending a first message based on the user selection of a predetermined handset key. Fieldhouse explains in par. 52 that, "While typically a plurality of recharge amount options 19g are presented to the user, *it will be appreciated that the recharge option may be configured to cause the communications program to contact the recharge server 36 of recharge service 14 and add a predetermined recharge amount 19i to the stored-value calling account. To save time, the predetermined recharge amount is typically added to the calling account without further user-input*, and payment for the predetermined recharge amount is billed according to information stored in a user profile on record with the recharge service." (emphasis added) Therefore, the examiner understands this to mean that although typically a plurality of recharge options are available to the user via the website when the recharge button is pressed, it is appreciated that using the recharge option may also be configured to automatically

contact the recharge server and add the predetermined amount without further user-input. Thus allowing for a one-touch recharge option.)

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the sending a message based on a user selection of a predetermined handset key as in Fieldhouse with the idea of checking a users account balance as in Lesley. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to detect if a stored value account (i.e. prepaid account) is low, and adding calling units to the account based on a reselected recharge option (Fieldhouse par. 10).

However, the combination of Lesley and Fieldhouse do not specifically disclose that the second message (i.e. the message providing the account balance) is provided to the user without requiring the user to add value to the account. Although, the examiner would like to note that the system of Lesley would allow for this if the user inputs an amount of \$0 to be added to the account. The system would notify the user that \$0 were added to the account and then follow this with the account balance, thus allowing the account balance to be given without the user adding value to the account. However, Lesley does not clearly state this, and for further clarification the examiner provides the following reference.

Bagoren teaches in par. 15 that the system will send an SMS message to the users device notifying the user of the balance of the account in either dollars minutes or both. This message is sent to the user without requiring the user to add value to the account balance.

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the SMS account balance messages as in Bagoren with the idea of checking a users account balance, and replenishing it as in the combination of Fieldhouse and Lesley. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow for notifying the user of account balance to allow the user to know when their account balance is low using the commonly known short messaging service (SMS) (Bagoren par. 9).

**Regarding claim 2.** Fieldhouse further teaches wherein said transmitting a first message comprises: enabling a soft key from a plurality of handset keys for replenishment of an account (figure 5 item 21c); associating said account identifier with said soft key (see par. 50 where it is explained that the user selects the recharge key and then the system is configured to directly link the wireless telephone to the recharge website, and selection of the recharge amount causes the server to ad the calling units to the users calling account, therefore the account must in some way be associated with the soft key, since when it is pressed by the user, the account is able to have units added thereto); associating a null amount with said soft key (see par. 52 where it is explained that predetermined amounts can be configured for the recharge button); and said transmitting of said first message being in response to a user selection of said soft key (see paragraphs 44-45, where it is explained that the wireless telephone is associated with a stored-value account (such as a pre-paid account), and that when the users account is low the user can press selector 21, (21c is the recharge soft key) which is predetermined to connect to the recharge service and initiate a recharge transaction,

i.e. sending a first message based on the user selection of the soft key.), said first message comprising a null amount (i.e. the predetermined amount to recharge the account from par. 52), said account identifier (see par. 52 where it is explained that the account has the recharge amount added automatically with no other input from the user, therefore, although not described in detail, an account identifier is obvious). Fieldhouse does not disclose the idea of a handset identifier in the message. Lesley, on the other hand, does disclose this idea in column 9 lines 31-50. Here, he explains that the subscriber account number (telephone number as explained in column 7 lines 5-9), is detected at the service control processor, therefore it must be sent in some form to be detected.

**Regarding claim 3.** Fieldhouse further teaches the idea of a message to the recharge server containing payment account data in par. 60. See where he explains the server may prompt the user to enter payment information.

**Regarding claim 4.** Bagoren further teaches the idea of replenishing an account balance with a mobile phone using an SMS message in par. 10.

**Regarding claim 5.** Fieldhouse further teaches wherein the predetermined handset key is a directional key in par. 47 (i.e. the scroll key 21d reads on a directional key).

**Regarding claim 6.** Fieldhouse further teaches that the wireless communications account is a prepaid telephone account in the abstract (i.e. stored-value calling account).



Art Unit: 2617

4. Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Espejo et al. (US 7088987) in view of Fieldhouse et al. (US 2002/0119767) in further view of Bagoren et al. (US 2002/0115424).

**Regarding claim 7.** Espejo teaches a method for obtaining an account balance of a wireless communication account (see abstract, and column 9 line 30), the method comprising:

receiving at a handset associated with the wireless communication account a user selection (column 9 line 30-31), the user selection resulting from a single keystroke and indicating a user's request for an account balance associated with the wireless communication account; (column 9 line 30-31, the user selects "2" on the keypad, thus being a single keystroke. The user selects "2" which indicates to the system that the user would like to check their account balance.)

responsive to the user selection, transmitting a balance inquiry message to an account maintenance system, the balance inquiry message identifying the wireless communication account. (column 9 lines 30-32, upon the user pushing "2" the system 400 will check the account balance and tell it to the user.)

receiving at the handset a message from the account maintenance system, the message containing the account balance associated with the wireless communication account; (column 9 lines 30-32, the system 400 tells the customer the account balance.)

Although, Espejo discloses the user selection resulting from a single keystroke (i.e. "2"), he does disclose that the user must enter a valid pin before he is able to check his balance. Therefore, for further clarification, the Fieldhouse reference is shown to clearly teach a user selection resulting from a single keystroke.

Fieldhouse discloses a recharge system for a calling account (abstract). He discloses the idea of using a predetermined handset key, that a user can select in order to transmit a first message. (see paragraphs 44-45, where it is explained that the wireless telephone is associated with a stored-value account (such as a pre-paid account), and that when the users account is low the user can press selector 21, which is predetermined to connect to the recharge service and initiate a recharge transaction, i.e. sending a first message based on the user selection of a predetermined handset key. Fieldhouse explains in par. 52 that, "While typically a plurality of recharge amount options 19g are presented to the user, *it will be appreciated that the recharge option may be configured to cause the communications program to contact the recharge server 36 of recharge service 14 and add a predetermined recharge amount 19i to the stored-value calling account. To save time, the predetermined recharge amount is typically added to the calling account without further user-input*, and payment for the predetermined recharge amount is billed according to information stored in a user profile on record with the recharge service." (emphasis added) Therefore, the examiner understands this to mean that although typically a plurality of recharge options are available to the user via the website when the recharge button is pressed, it is appreciated that using the recharge option may also be configured to automatically

contact the recharge server and add the predetermined amount without further user-input. Thus allowing for a one-touch, i.e. single keystroke, recharge option.)

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the sending a message based on a single keystroke as in Fieldhouse with the idea of checking a users account balance as in Espejo. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to detect if a stored value account (i.e. prepaid account) is low, and adding calling units to the account based on a reselected recharge option (Fieldhouse par. 10).

However, the combination of Espejo and Fieldhouse do not specifically disclose that the account balance is displayed on a display of the handset.

Bagoren teaches in par. 15 that the system will send an SMS message to the users device notifying the user of the balance of the account in either dollars minutes or both. This message is sent to the user and displayed as an SMS on the handset.

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the SMS account balance messages as in Bagoren with the idea of checking a users account balance, and replenishing it as in the combination of Fieldhouse and Espejo. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow for notifying the user of account balance to allow the user to know when their account balance is low using the commonly known short messaging service (SMS) (Bagoren par. 9).

**Regarding claim 8.** Bagoren teaches wherein the message received from the account maintenance system is an SMS message. (par. 10)

**Regarding claim 9.** Fieldhouse further teaches wherein the user selection is made available via a soft key on the handset. (figure 5 item 21c)

**Regarding claim 10.** Fieldhouse further teaches wherein the user selection is made available in response to a low balance condition associated with the wireless communication account. (par. 10)

**Regarding claim 11.** Espejo further teaches wherein the wireless communication account is a prepaid telephone account. (title and abstract)

### ***Conclusion***


5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael T. Thier whose telephone number is (571) 272-2832. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Michael T Thier  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2617  
10/10/2007

  
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